

No. LXIII.

THE

African Repository,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.

MAY, 1830.

No. 3.

CONTENTS.

Review of an Address delivered at the first stated meeting of the Indiana Colonization Society, at Indianapolis, on the 14th of December, 1829. By Isaac Blackford,	65	<i>Intelligence.</i> —Female Liberality .	87
Mr. Polk's Report,	71	Fair at Charlottesville,	88
Kentucky Colonization Society, ..	80	From Liberia,	89
Ohio State Colonization Society, ..	84	African Infant School in Boston, <i>ib.</i>	
Liberia Herald,	85	Liberal Offer,	90
		Return of the Colonial Agent, ..	<i>ib.</i>
		Agency of the Rev. H. B. Bascom, <i>ib.</i>	
		Jubilee.—Resolution of the General Assembly of the Pres. Ch. ..	91
		Obituary of W. H. Fitzhugh, Esq. <i>ib.</i>	

Published by order of the
Managers of the American Colonization Society.

The profits arising from this Work, will be devoted to the cause of the Colonization Society.

Price two Dollars per year, payable in advance.

WASHINGTON CITY:

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To whom subscriptions are to be paid, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the Repository will be addressed, Georgetown, D. C.

Postage, if not over 100 miles, three cents; any greater distance, five cents.

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Review.

An Address delivered at the first stated meeting of the Indiana Colonization Society, at Indianapolis, on the 14th of December, 1829. By ISAAC BLACKFORD.

WE rejoice to perceive that the design of our Institution begins to attract attention and receive aid in remote parts of the Union. We have hailed the formation of STATE SOCIETIES in *Indiana, Tennessee, and Alabama*, as giving assurance that the time is not remote when the cause which it has been our privilege to advocate, will be sustained by the favours and patronage of the whole Nation. Only let the Truth be known in relation to this cause, and no enemies will be found to it, except perhaps in some very limited sections of the Country, where, for a season, self-interest may pervert the judgment or harden the heart. But even here, we trust, will finally be felt the mild and holy influences of Humanity and Religion softening down prejudices, arousing the energies of virtue, and uniting all hearts in accomplishing a work not more dear to Philanthropy than to Patriotism, sanctioned alike by Mercy and by Justice.

The Address before us does great honour both to the understanding and feelings of Judge Blackford. We would gladly place it in the hands of every citizen of the United States. It would be difficult to condense a greater amount of valuable matter in the same number of pages. We have in this Address a brief but very correct account of the origin and early proceed-

ings of the Society, a lucid and comprehensive exposition of its principles, and the vast benefits which it promises to this Country and to Africa, presented in a chaste, concise, and perspicuous style. We regret that we cannot, without excluding other articles of special interest and importance, insert this Address entire. We hope that the Indiana Society have printed a large edition, or if not, that they will republish it and give it a wide circulation throughout the Country. All candid, virtuous, and reflecting men will find it impossible to resist the motives which Judge Blackford brings forward to secure their favour and support to the American Colonization Society.

"It is anxiously hoped that the Liberian Colony, with such others as its benevolent founders shall establish on the African coast, may furnish considerable aid in the great effort now making, by the European and American governments, for the suppression of the slave-trade. To that barbarous traffic, I have already had occasion to advert. Its prosecution for the last three hundred years, forms the deepest and the blackest stain in the character of civilized nations. It was nearly twenty years after the introduction of the subject into the British Parliament, before her distinguished statesmen could succeed against it. In 1807, however, that nation enacted a law for its abolition. In recording this brilliant Era in the English annals, well may her historian boast of the magnanimous example, which his country had thus set to the world. The constitution of the United States prohibited Congress from preventing the importation of slaves, previously to 1808. On the first of January in that year, an act of Congress against it took effect. The United States and Great Britain, in the treaty of peace ratified in 1815, pledged their exertions for the suppression of this trade in slaves; and, in the same year, the European Powers, at the Congress of Vienna, did the same. France, Spain, Austria, Portugal, and other nations have taken measures against it. In 1820, the United States declared it to be piracy; and England, in 1824, followed the example.

"All these proceedings, however, have not accomplished the object. The slave-trade has been carried on, during the present year, to as great an extent, and under circumstances as aggravated, as it had ever been before. It is so profitable a business, that, as yet, it has put at defiance all opposition. There is no risk, not even that of life, that the slave-trader hesitates to undertake for the accomplishment of his purpose.....The slave-traders, it is well known, obtain their cargoes almost entirely from the western coast of Africa. Every Colony, therefore, of civilized inhabitants established on that coast, and resolved to stop this trade to the extent of its means, will, at all events, put an end to it for a considerable distance. The Colonies of Sierra Leone, and of Liberia, both produce this effect within their respective vicinities.

"The Colonies, established on that coast, will produce another salutary effect against the slave-trade. The Africans there, and in the interior, are in a rude, uncultivated state. They have neither learning nor religion among them. The consequence is, that the petty, deluded princes of the country, enticed by the slave-trader with high rewards, are continually waging war against each other, for the base purpose of making prisoners to be sold as slaves. This they could not be prevailed upon to do, were they a civilized people. In making them so, this Colonization plan must have a considerable influence. . . . In doing this, they must give a vital stab to the progress of the slave-trade; and, on this principle alone, had they no other claims, they would merit our support. That trade is a Hydra, which nothing but Herculean labour can destroy. Every measure within the compass of human power, calculated to impede its progress, should and must be brought to bear against it.

"Independently, however, of all considerations as to the slave-trade—supposing it had no existence—would not a rational plan for introducing the arts and sciences of civilized life and the divine religion of the Saviour of the world, into the unenlightened and pagan regions of Affica, be an object highly deserving the attention of every good man? The whole human species belong to the same family. Inhabiting nearly every country on the globe—accommodated to every climate, from the equator to Greenland in the north, and to Terra del Fuego in the south—living where spirits of wine boil with the heat, and where mercury freezes with the cold—they possess one common nature, have descended from the same parents; are supported through life, and will be rewarded or punished after death, by the same Almighty power that called them into existence. Some of them, possibly, may be more happily situated than ourselves; but that number is, indeed, comparatively small. We have a temperate climate and a fruitful soil. We live under a government free as the air we breathe; and are blessed with a religion pure as the Spirit of God. But far, very far different, is the unhappy situation of the greater part of the human family. The present occasion, however, does not permit me to take the slightest view of their various fortunes; of the tyrannical oppression of the governments, under which many of them groan, or of the midnight darkness of the idolatrous worship, into which many of them have fallen. Nor is it necessary that I should now stop to present you with the imperfect accounts, given to us by travellers, of the unlettered population of that extensive continent on which the Society has established its Colony. I must be permitted, however, to remind you, that if, among all the hapless descendants of our common Father, there are any people who have a special claim upon our generous sympathies and our charitable assistance, that people are the unfortunate blacks of Africa. I do not say that there may not be others equally unfortunate. But they are the only people who have reason to complain of the injustice of our country—they are the only people whose

chains, in the language of a distinguished orator, do not burst from around them, the moment they touch the soil of freedom.

"There is every reason to believe, that the establishment of our Colonies in Africa, will have a beneficial influence on her degenerate sons. It is stated by Bishop White, that the native chiefs have already sent into Liberia more than a hundred of their children to be educated. This single fact is an evidence, that the Colonies may prove to be fountains, from which the streams of civilization may flow through deserts, and fertilize regions, which even the enterprise of a Park, a Denham, or a Clapperton, has not been able to explore. They may prove to be each a nursery of learning and piety for the neighbouring States, as the far-famed Icolmkill was once, for the nations which surrounded it.

"But the views of the Society in planting these Colonies, are not limited to the abolition of the slave trade, or the diffusing of knowledge in a foreign land.

"The whole number of these people, at present, in the Union, is estimated at two millions; and their annual increase, at fifty-two thousand. Their increase, where they now principally are, and must continue to be while among us, is more rapid than that of the whites. It is calculated that their number, fifty years hence, will be twelve millions. Many of you, to whom I am now speaking, may live to see that time. This whole black population, too, must be confined to a few States; and ten millions of the number will be absolute slaves. Where is the reflecting man, who can look forward, with indifference, to a state of things like this! These people will probably continue, in consequence of their degraded situation, what they now are generally—a low, ignorant, debased multitude.

"It were madness to shut our eyes to these facts and conclusions. This rapid increase of the blacks is as certain as the progress of time. The fatal consequences of that increase, if it be not checked, are equally so. Something must be done. The American Colonization Society proposes a remedy—the removal to Africa of the blacks who are free, or shall hereafter become so, with their consent. The number of those now free is large; and their annual increase is estimated at six thousand. They are a burthen, generally, wherever they are. The slave-holding States do not wish their residence within them. The non-slave-holding States would prefer to be without them. Virginia prohibits the emancipation of slaves, except upon the condition of their removal within a certain time. Ohio has taken the strongest measures, to exclude them from her soil. The solicitude throughout the United States is universal, that we should be relieved from the blacks. The Society, if sufficiently encouraged, can and will render this great benefit to our country. It will do more. It will greatly increase the disposition of those having slaves, to emancipate them. We know that their owners are liberating them every year. This they will do far more extensively, when the spirit of christianity shall be more widely dif-

fused, and when the free blacks shall have a comfortable home. Hundreds, anxiously wishing to release their slaves from bondage, are deterred from indulging the noble feeling, lest, when free, they should be less respectable than they were when slaves. The Liberian Colony removes this apprehension; and presents to the generous owner, one of the finest opportunities for his benevolence, that this world can furnish. Besides, thousands of slaves, when the advantages of their removal shall be better understood, and the spirit of emigration shall be more generally extended, will, by their own extra-exertions, and by the assistance of their friends, become enabled to purchase their freedom, that they may remove to the Colonies.

"The Society, from considerations like these, whilst it disclaims the remotest idea of ever disturbing the right of property in slaves, conceives it to be possible that the time may arrive, when, with the approbation of their owners, they shall all be at liberty; and, with those already free, be removed, with their own consent, to the land of their ancestors. The patriot contemplates, with delight, this golden age. It will crown his country's fame. The Declaration of her independence is, "That all men are created equal." This noble principle she will have reduced to practice, when, within her borders, all men shall be free.

"There is one other effect to be produced by the operations of the Colonization Society, to which I must ask your attention before I conclude. It is the benefit that will be conferred on those free blacks of our country, who shall be sent to Africa. They are of no service here to the community, nor to themselves. Their situation may be compared to that of the fabled sufferer, who, surrounded by water and the most delicious fruit, is never permitted to partake of either. They live in a country, the favourite abode of liberty, without the enjoyment of her gifts. It is the privilege and the pride of an American citizen, to take a part in arranging, establishing, and improving the forms of his government. He may aspire to its highest office, or to a seat in its Legislative Halls. It is he who exercises the right of suffrage—who is one of the peers for the trial of his fellow-men—who defends by his valour, on the land and on the ocean, his country's rights. To all of these, the black man is a stranger. Give him his freedom: Give him, if you please, wealth, and wisdom, and valour, and virtue: Let him, like the late Moorish prince, be the son of a king: What will these avail him? Will they give him one of those political rights?

"They are capable, however, it is believed, to occupy, under different circumstances, a very different station in the world. It is true, when we compare them here, with the society around them, their inferiority is obvious. Their minds are seldom, if ever, roused into action. Chained down to grovelling occupations and low company, they have no objects of ambition, or of interest, to excite them to exertion. They are exclu-

ded from those elevated pursuits in business, and those theatres of intellectual display, where the competition for wealth, and for fame, calls forth powers of the mind, which the actors themselves had not been conscious that they possessed. These things considered, it is unfair to conclude from the situation of the blacks in this country, that their minds, by nature, are radically different from ours. They have hearts like other people, to sympathize with their friends in misfortune, and to rejoice with them in their prosperity. "We find among them," says Mr. Jefferson, "numerous instances of the most rigid integrity, and as many as among their better instructed masters, of benevolence, gratitude, and unshaken fidelity." It were easy to introduce a variety of facts, confirming this observation. I might go further, and point out to you, among these people, some truly pious members in the Christian church.

"If we go into Africa, the land of the black man, for his character, we there find, in comparison with the United States or with Europe, an uncivilized country. It was not, however, always so. At least, we know that one part of Africa was the cradle of the arts and sciences—the place whence the seeds of civilization were first carried into Europe. We know, too, that another part of it could once boast of a Republic, which contended for many years, with Rome herself, for the empire of the world.—But the glory of that country, whatever it may have been, has, like that of many others, long since disappeared; and the inhabitants of its interior have remained, for ages, almost unnoticed and unknown. The travels of Park have given us some information respecting them; and those of Denham and Clapperton much more. The last Journal of Clapperton, who died near Soccatoo, in 1827, informs us, that, wherever he travelled, he found the blacks generally numerous. Ignorant and Idolatrous, it is true; but frequently disposed to be hospitable and kind. He represents their country, in many places, smiling with fields of corn and cotton; and some of their cities, with from twenty thousand to thirty thousand inhabitants; flourishing amid the crowd and bustle, the activity and enterprise of commerce.

"In viewing the African character, therefore, as it appears in the United States or in Africa, it is evident that our free blacks, to whose degraded state I have referred, are capable of becoming respectable. If any further evidence of this fact be necessary, permit me to direct your attention to the neighbouring Republic of Hayti. The negroes there have not only, by their valour, established an independent government; but have also, by their prudence, conducted it for many years in prosperity and peace. Every doubt, previously entertained, as to the abilities of the Africans for self-government, and for occupying a respectable station within the family of nations, is, by the eventful history of that flourishing Republic, put to rest forever.

"The degradation of the free blacks, resident within our country, is their

misfortune, not their fault. It becomes us, as a civilized and christian community, to unite in every rational plan proposed for their benefit; not interfering with the rights of others. That of the American Colonization Society—to remove them, with their consent, to their own country—is such a one. They will there commence a new life. They will there enjoy not merely the shadow, but the substance of freedom. The excellence of this plan, has been tested by experience. Hundreds, who were outcasts of society here, are, at this time, worthy and independent citizens of Liberia.

"I have now endeavoured to state some of the most prominent facts, connected with the origin and progress of our Parent Institution; and to enumerate some of the benefits which it is calculated to produce. The subject, I am aware, has not, as yet, attracted among us much public attention, and, perhaps, it may not be so interesting to you as I could wish. This consideration admonishes me, that I may have already extended too far these imperfect observations. The polite attention, however, with which I have been honoured, during this lengthened address, flatters me with the hope that there are many around me, whose feelings are engaged in favour of the cause which has assembled us together. All of you, I am confident, wish for the abolition of the slave-trade; and for the diffusion of knowledge and religion through the benighted regions of Africa. You wish to see our beloved country freed from a people, whose degraded situation here can only impede her prosperity and tarnish her fame. You wish, also, to see that unfortunate people happily restored, with the approbation of all parties, to the land which is consecrated by the graves of their fathers. Permit me, then, to invite you all to cheer, by your friendship and support, the benevolent and patriotic exertions of a Society, established for the promotion of objects so great and so glorious as these.



Mr. Polk's Report.

In July 1829, this Gentleman was appointed an Agent of the Society to visit several of the Western and Southwestern States, and the following extracts from his Report will show the zealous, able, and successful manner in which his important duties were fulfilled. Mr. Polk has prosecuted the work which he undertook with great industry and energy, and extensive and permanent benefits may be expected to result from his Agency.

To the Board of Managers for the American Colonization Society, Josiah F. Polk, Agent for the States of Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, and Alabama, begs leave to Report—

That after a tour of nearly ten months, he has returned in

good health to the City of Washington, whence he departed in the latter part of July, 1829.

Besides the States in which he was requested particularly to operate, he exerted himself in the course of his journey in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Virginia. He travelled over considerable portions of Indiana, and Alabama, and visited almost every County in Tennessee.

During the whole of his tour he did not lose an hour by sickness—and only a day by bad weather. He travelled about 700 miles in the stage, and about 6000 on horseback—by night as well as by day—in hot weather, and in cold—in rain, and in snow-storms;—over rough and unfrequented roads, to which he was an entire stranger:—and yet, tho' alone and unarmed, he encountered no disaster, no peril, no difficulty—not the slightest accident to himself or horse, though he rode the same one from Lebanon, Ohio, to Greenville, Tennessee, from the first of October until the 14th of April. And he cannot but attribute this signal preservation to the all-gracious Being whose arm is mighty to save, and whose mercy is forever sure in behalf of all who put their trust in him—and for whose kind providence your Agent has abundant reason ever to be thankful—not that he presumes this act of mercy to have been for his sake, but for that of the holy cause in which he has been engaged.

Your Agent has succeeded in the organization of thirty Auxiliary Colonization Societies, three of which are State Societies, for Indiana, Tennessee, and Alabama. Of the above number *twenty* are in Tennessee, six in Alabama, and five in Indiana—a list of which, together with his account current, is herewith presented.

In addition to these, two other Societies, at Bedford and Greensburg in Pennsylvania, were formed, except the appointment of Officers—and one was put on foot at Montgomery in Ohio.—Also in Tennessee he had the satisfaction to form two others (at Rogersville and Blountsville) so far as the adopting and signing of a constitution by 15 or 20 very respectable persons at each place—and the fixing on a future, but not distant day for the appointing of officers.—He has some hopes moreover that Societies will be organized within the year, at Greenville, (thro' Doct. Alex. Williams and Messrs. McKinney)—Dandridge

(thro' Col. Hamilton and Maj. Hines)—and Athens in the same State, Tenn. (thro' Mr. Meigs of the latter place, and Gen. Richard Dunlap of Knoxville.)

Knowing the efficiency with which the Society of Friends acts in matters of which they approve, the Agent deemed it advisable to endeavour to remove some of their prejudices entertained against the Colonization Society. With this view he spent some time at their houses and meetings in Pa. and Ohio—and, to his great gratification, ascertained before he left them that a sentiment much more friendly towards the Institution than formerly, is prevailing amongst them. From the friendly expressions, however, of their leading men, he is not without hope that in another year or two, they will take up the subject and act upon it efficiently in Society. It is with regret, nevertheless, that the Agent has to state that there are many of this sect who still oppose the Colonization Society from the belief that its tendency is adverse to total emancipation.

At Hagerstown, Md. he had much reason to be pleased. He was very illy prepared at that time to further the views of the Society—but was received with kindness, and with gladness; and he found most of the efficient Citizens of that Town ready to co-operate in the glorious work to the utmost of their means.

Great apathy prevails in Pennsylvania and Ohio—for want of information, on the part of the commonalty, and the *motive of interest*; and on the part of the informed and philanthropic, of *time* to devote to the cause. As a mean of removing these difficulties the Agent would respectfully recommend the free circulation of the Annual Report of the Society. Were 50 or 100 copies deposited in each County with some officer of an Auxiliary Society or friendly Bookseller, to be *sold* at a saving price, he believes they would meet a ready market, and not fail to banish much error from the minds of the prejudiced, and to make immediate and warm friends of the well disposed. Deeply impressed with this belief, your Agent, where nothing else could be effected, endeavoured to procure subscribers for the Reports at 50 cts. per copy per annum. And he succeeded in obtaining subscriptions for 150 or more copies, a few of which were paid for in advance.

From the State of Indiana the Society has much to hope.—

Although your Agent was not, on this occasion, in the Western half of that State, yet from his recent knowledge of that people he thinks he does not hazard much in affirming their character to be a favourable one. Four-tenths, perhaps, of the inhabitants are from Kentucky. Fully sensible of all the evils of a black population, and having experienced the blessings of its absence, they deprecate for their *interest's* sake, its introduction—whilst patriotism and humanity unite in urging them to hasten to the relief of their suffering Country and of an oppressed people. Altho' much *pecuniary* aid is not to be expected from Indiana, yet its rapidly increasing population and independence (unparalleled, perhaps, even in our own country) will give it ere long such a respectable rank among the states, that its weight and importance must be felt and appreciated in the councils of the Nation.

The Friends in Indiana are generally friendly to the Am. Col. Society.

Anxious to be at Nashville before the adjournment of the Tennessee Legislature, your Agent abandoned his intended visit to Illinois, and crossing the Ohio River at Madison (Indiana) on the 3d of Dec. proceeded without much delay thither thro' Frankfort and Lexington, Ky. He tarried one day at the former and conversed with the Rev. Mr. Edgar—and a day and half at the latter, where he conferred with the Rev. Mr. Peers and other clergymen, and with Mr. Clay. Of these he learned that the State Society (Kentucky) intended to make the most vigorous efforts in favour of the cause, being about to employ a number of Agents at \$33½ per month, to travel in *every county* in the state for the purpose of forming Auxiliary Colonization Societies—and the Agent who makes this report was flattered with a solicitation to return to Kentucky in case he should not be received in Tennessee, and act as one of their State Society's Agents, which he partly promised in such event to do.

It was a source of great gratification to your Agent in passing thro' Kentucky, to witness the extreme solicitude or uneasiness of the people, occasioned by the rapid strides which Ohio is making ahead of their state in population, and wealth, and improvements of every kind—without superior advantages in soil, climate, or location—and even Indiana, which only 14 years ago

was a Territory of little note, treading upon its heels and breathing on its neck in the race for power and intelligence—and to hear it acknowledged by the people that this is only attributable to the difference of population.

Contrary to the opinion of friends in other places the Agent had the satisfaction to find in Tennessee and Alabama many whose feelings were already enlisted in the cause, and who unhesitatingly—nay joyfully—co-operated with him in promotion of the great work.

A State Society was formed at Nashville (Tenn.) on the 21st Dec. 1829—consisting of only 16 members—and the President and one Vice-President were appointed, and a future day fixed upon for the appointment of the remainder of the officers. Your Agent thought it inexpedient for him to remain so long, and proceeded to Alabama—not, however, until there were *seventy three members* of the Tennessee State Col. Society, and about \$100 paid. Several more names were afterwards added, at the meeting on the 1st of Jan. 1830; making in all about 110 to 120 members.

Taking Huntsville in the way to Tuscaloosa, he met with a friendly and warm reception, and formed a good Society there. In this town and its vicinity there are many free negroes—some of them respectable, and intelligent. He was informed by one of these (John Robinson, a mulatto,) that they have for some time had removal to Liberia in contemplation—that they had formed themselves into a Society to devise the ways and means; had had several meetings, and raised part of a sum of money thought necessary to hire and defray the expenses of a man to make a voyage to Liberia for their satisfaction.—But all was frustrated by the whites suspecting them of assembling for seditious purposes. This man is very sensible, and has the reputation of being very managing, and honest, and industrious—but is uneducated. He was a slave, but has succeeded in paying the sum of \$1,200 for his and his wife's freedom. He informed me that he had three small children, whom he intended to purchase, when there would be nothing to hinder him from going to Liberia, and for which he is anxious. At his request the Agent promised that he should be written to concerning the Colony. The very moment the Agent was mounting his horse

to proceed to Tuscaloosa he was applied to for information by a very respectable coloured man (a Baptist preacher), who had just arrived, after a ride of several miles, for that express purpose. He said he had been written to lately by a coloured man of much character, in Philadelphia or New York, (it is not now remembered which) who dissuaded him from his determination to emigrate to Liberia—representing the country as being destitute of most of the comforts enjoyed here, and the climate as producing certain death to the emigrants—also, that of the passengers in the *Harriet*, *forty or fifty* died immediately, &c. &c. All the information in possession of the Agent concerning the Colony was hastily imparted, and, as he hopes, to the satisfaction of the old man. The Agent believes there will be at any time a number of persons ready for emigration from Huntsville and other Towns in both Alabama and Tennessee.

Your Agent was so fortunate on his arrival at Tuscaloosa as to find the Legislature and Supreme Court both in session. As in Tennessee, he was politely allowed the use of the Representative chamber, where he had the satisfaction on the 11th Jan. to address an audience highly respectable in point of numbers as well as intelligence, and formed a Society for the State of Alabama with flattering prospects. In addition to this and the one already named at Huntsville, four others were formed in Alabama, as will appear by reference to the accompanying list, at Courtland, La Grange, Tuscumbia, and Florence.

From Alabama he returned to Tennessee; and from the Mississippi River visited all the principal towns, eastward, except Pulaski, Fayetteville, and Athens.—Much is to be hoped for from the six Societies in the Western District of Tennessee, to wit: at Memphis, Covington, Sommerville, Bolivar, Jackson and Paris—and also from those (besides the one in Nashville) in Shelbyville, Winchester, Gallatin, Columbia, Knoxville, Marysville, and Jonesboro. Much may be expected from those first named, because that section of the state is rapidly increasing in population and wealth and all manner of improvements. The soil is exceedingly fertile—its commercial advantages scarcely equalled by those of any like district of country in the West, and its inhabitants (many of whom are from Maryland and Virginia) are enterprising, thrifty and generous.

At Columbia in Tennessee he met with open, violent, and indecorous opposition, incited by a Lawyer lately from South Carolina. Four violent speeches were made at the meeting by as many persons—notwithstanding which a Society was formed of about 30 members. The Agent has to acknowledge on this occasion the friendly support of Mr. Cahal, a young Lawyer, and the Rev. Mr. Maddin (a Methodist.) They both made very pertinent and animated speeches.

The Agent sometimes failed in getting up a meeting—but very seldom to form a Society where forty or fifty persons could be assembled.

He had no conception of the ignorance of the people concerning the Society. Men who on other subjects are well informed are often to be met with so perfectly ignorant of this as not to know the name of the Colony or where it is located!—and hundreds—yea, thousands who know *nothing at all* of its real character and objects. But he was very happy to find very little *prejudice* existing against the Institution—and a general disposition to listen patiently to an exposition.

The coloured population is considered by the people of Tennessee and Alabama in general, as an immense evil to the country—but the free part of it, by all, as the greatest of all evils. Slave labour, even in those States, is already becoming unprofitable. The Agent saw several families, reputed wealthy, preparing to emigrate with large families of slaves, from the rich and beautiful Tennessee valley in Alabama to the Province of Texas, for the simple reason, that their slaves were unprofitable. They see that the time is not distant when an outlet *must* be sought for them beyond the limits of the United States. They see daily, with deep regret, their labouring white population emigrating to States where the best of land is abundant, and where to labour is no degradation. They feel severely the effects of the deleterious influence which the free negroes exert upon the slaves—and they look moreover into futurity, and there they behold an appalling scene—in less than 100 years, (a short time, we should hope, in the life of this Republic) 16,000,000 of blacks.

The people of Alabama and Indiana appear to view this subject with minds more calm, and free from prejudice, than the

people of any of the States the Agent has travelled over. In East Tennessee there are not many negroes—consequently, the people there, as in many parts of the non-slave-holding States, are actuated in the aid they lend, chiefly by motives of patriotism, benevolence and christianity; and therefore as much cannot be expected from that quarter as where the powerful motive of self-interest is added to these.

Auxiliary Societies have recently been formed at Abingdon and Russelsville, (West Virginia) through the exertions of Mr. Mayo, (a Lawyer of the former place) and the Rev. Mr. Doltrey, of the Methodist denomination. At Abingdon, the Agent, being requested, tarried a day, and addressed a well attended meeting, on the subject of colonization.

The Agent does not remember to have informed the Secretary or the Board, that a young coloured man of great promise, under the care of the Rev. Dr. Herron, of Pittsburg, was nearly ready last August to emigrate to Liberia. He has been liberally educated, and had nearly gone through a regular course in the study of medicine. He reads the Repository to the coloured people at Pittsburg, and exerts himself to induce them to emigrate. A young man similar to this in all respects, was with the Rev. Doctor Hoge, of Columbus, Ohio.

Your Agent would suggest the propriety of sending a few copies of the last Annual Report to Salem and Greensborough, in N. Carolina. He tarried a few days at Raleigh, N. C. He addressed a tolerably well attended meeting in the Presbyterian Church; and he learned it to be the wish of the best friends of the Society there, that the Rev. Bishop Meade of Virginia, be requested by the Board to attend at Raleigh during the next session of the Legislature, and endeavour to re-organize their State Society.

The Clergy in general of all denominations have been found to be friendly. In a few instances they have not given that hearty co-operation that was hoped for, owing, perhaps, to a preference given by them to other benevolent objects, and the peculiar circumstances of their congregations in the building and repairing of churches—making donations to Theological Seminaries, and others of learning, &c. &c.

It is farther recommended, to furnish as soon as possible each

Auxiliary Society with a copy or more of the last Annual Report. Information alone is wanting, for the Society to be universally approved and abundantly patronized—but at the same time, your Agent has to acknowledge that a degree of *apathy* exists among the *mass* of the people, which must be as astonishing and unaccountable, he thinks, to every reflecting mind, as it is melancholy.

He regrets his inability to add any thing to the funds of the Society—but trusts his labours have not been in vain. He feels assured that they will result in an annual contribution fully adequate to the time and money which he has expended—and he is consoled with the consciousness, how little soever he may have done, of having wasted no time, and of having expended no money unnecessarily. And, so far as he has been successful he knows it would be arrogation to claim it as *his own* production—conscious as he is of his entire inefficiency, without divine aid, in so stupendous an object—but with due reverence, would ascribe it to the resistless force of *truth and of mercy* produced in the hearts of men by the influence of Almighty God working for his own great cause. That he has been an humble instrument he does indeed rejoice with thankfulness.

It will appear on referring to the account rendered and the list of Societies, that the sum of the subscriptions of the several Societies formed by this Agent, as they stood at the time of their organization, is about \$1200 per annum, and there is reason to believe it will exceed 2000, after their several annual meetings this year. In addition to this, he obtained subscriptions of individuals to the amount of about \$160 per annum for ten years—besides subscribers for 45 copies of the Repository, equal to \$90 and for 150 copies of the Annual Report at 50 cts. each, equal to \$75—making together about \$1500 per annum, with a fair prospect of increase. He received in cash, contributions to the amount of \$545.16 $\frac{1}{4}$ —and has expended on account of the Society (travelling expenses, &c.) \$304.35 $\frac{1}{4}$.

JOSIAH F. POLK,

*Agent of the Am. Col. Society, for the States of Indiana, }
Illinois, Tennessee, and Alabama. }*

P. S. Your Agent inadvertently omitted to mention in the body of his report what augurs well, in his opinion, for the Society;

that many persons decidedly friendly to Colonization, in both Tennessee and Alabama, refuse to contribute to the funds of the Society, simply because they consider it the *duty of the General Government to furnish the means*. There are many, who contend that this population which the Society is labouring to remove, is a national evil—being more or less diffused thro' all the states—and that its effects are felt by the *whole*. Consequently they are for throwing it entirely upon the resources of the nation.

Were petitions to Congress for aid in the hands of the officers of all the Auxiliary Societies, there is not a doubt on my mind that a large majority of the citizens of every state where there are a dozen Societies would unhesitatingly sign them.

Perhaps the Board is apprised that the Rev. Mr. Winans, of the State of Mississippi, was appointed last winter, by the Methodist Conference for that part of the United States, *to travel as an Agent over Mississippi and Alabama, for the purpose of raising funds for the Colonization Society, &c. &c.* An association of gentlemen was begun to be formed at Hagerstown, Md. to raise \$100 per annum for ten years, and 15 or 16 persons had subscribed \$5 each, when the Agent left there. The Agent is happy to find that the desired No. 20, was completed.



Kentucky Colonization Society.

This Institution, though of but recent origin, has already adopted measures, which cannot fail to bring the design which it was established to promote, and the reasons which demand its execution, distinctly before the citizens of Kentucky. Nor have we a doubt that their minds are well prepared to give both a favourable reception. Probably, in no State of the Union has the scheme of African Colonization found more decided Friends or met with more general approbation. The happiest results may be expected from the operations of the State Society. The resolution and energy with which the Board of Managers have entered upon their work, indicate a just appreciation of the merits of their cause, and must if continued make known its importance, and secure to it a generous patronage throughout the State.

The following is nearly the whole of the Report presented by the Managers to the Society at its first Annual Meeting.

"It is a melancholy truth, that unconditional Slavery exists in the United States, although it is the first of nations in understanding the rights of man, and is not backward in proclaiming its exclusive possession of liberty. The evil is great, and is regretted by all enlightened citizens. It was incorporated into our institutions by the government from which we separated; and the difficulty is, how to get clear of it with justice to all concerned, and with a due regard to individual rights and national safety. Some of the States are free from this evil, while others have still to bear the burden. Shortly after Kentucky assumed her station among her sister states, the question was tried, in the canvass for her last Convention, whether she should or should not be one of those which retained slavery. It was decided by not large majorities that the evil should remain; because its extirpation could not be effectuated with too great an injury to those who had already fixed upon this as their home, with numerous slaves, acquired and possessed under pre-existing laws of undoubted validity. Since then, experience has taught us that slaves add nothing to our national wealth. Where they exist, labor is not only high, but badly performed; and the communities growing up around us who are clear of this evil, flourish over us, and by their cheapness of labor, nicer mechanism, and more abundant industry, are making us tributary. The progress of light—the conduct of other nations—and particularly those of our South American neighbours, in liberating their slaves—the growing belief of the disadvantages of slavery, with other causes, contribute to increase the conviction that slavery is an evil; and that its consequences may one day or other become terrible. Add to this, the growing plans of christian benevolence in operation, strive to render man more happy, and a commendable philanthropy induces us to wish for the happiness of every class of the children of Adam.

"These considerations increase the number of free coloured persons among us; and slaves become what are *erroneously* called *freemen*—some by act of law, but more by voluntary emancipations; particularly by last wills and testaments, in which testators, while leaving the world, break the chains of slavery. Our Courts are to some extent filled with controversies from this source: Some of the representatives of the deceased, perhaps, often from avarice, contend that he was not sane at the making of his will—while others, taking part with the quondam slaves, assert and maintain his sanity. The late disposition to voluntary emancipation is so fast increasing, that perhaps no law is necessary to free us from slavery, provided there was an asylum accessible to all liberated.

"It is not the object of this society to liberate slaves, or touch the rights of property. To set them loose among us would be an evil more intolerable than slavery itself. It would make our situation insecure and danger-

ous. Indeed, we esteem it one of the great evils of slavery, that it produces a class of freedmen of the same character and habits with the slave. Such have here no home, and no country; no association of kindred souls except with their own color, and some of them are often like licensed marauders in society—inimical to the whites, corrupting to the blacks, and subject, in turn, to be trodden to the dust by unprincipled citizens. It is against this increase of colored persons, who take but a nominal freedom here, and cannot rise from their degraded condition, that this society attempts to provide; and it humanely presents to these unfortunate creatures a home and a country, where they can be raised to the proper dignity of man. For this benevolent purpose this society was organized, and has come to its first anniversary: and during the first year of its existence, it has seen our sister Ohio enforcing her expulsion laws against free blacks, which may ultimately drive them into our borders; and our neighboring government, Mexico, has, by one dash of the pen, struck slavery from existence within her territories:—All teaching us, that the objects of this society are proper and laudable, and that this is the proper time to foster such an undertaking as colonizing the free people of color.

"In aid of this scheme, a publication adopted at the organization of the society, has been circulated to some extent in the state, and there has been some increase of members, residing at a distance.

"To forward the objects of this society, your directory, at the first meeting, divided the state into four districts, and appointed an agent in each, to make known the objects of the society, to advocate and explain them, to solicit donations, and particularly to organize branch societies in each county. Each of these agents are Clergymen; but no two of them belonged to the same sect of Christians. We have to regret that two of these agents, after some time spent in deliberation, declined acting. From the third we have no report: but the fourth, who is the Rev. B. T. Crouch, engaged in the cause with a becoming zeal and ardor, which entitles him to the thanks of the society. At the date of his last report, he had been instrumental in organizing about thirteen Auxiliary Societies, and one association attached to a branch, and collected \$167 19—though for part of the time while he was engaged he has been confined by sickness, and another part he was compelled to apply to his clerical duties. In addition to these appointments, the Board appointed the Rev. H. B. Bascom a general agent for the state, while he was on a visit to the country. He accepted the appointment, and during his stay he was instrumental in organizing about nine auxiliaries, attached either to this or to the Parent Society—and collected about \$770, for which he accounted to the Parent Society.

"For these agents your Board made out instructions to direct their course and prescribe their duties; which instructions, as they contain information touching the plans of this Society, and explain its objects, are herewith reported.

"It was intimated to your Board, by one of the agents, that individuals were found who expressed a willingness to give up their slaves, provided they could be transported to Liberia and separated from this community. In consequence of this intimation, your Board caused a publication to be made, in which it was engaged that their Treasurer should receive any slave, male or female, under the age of thirty-five years, of sound health and good character; and that such slave should be transported to Liberia as soon as practicable. We have, however, to regret that none have been given up to your Treasurer for that purpose. We however think proper that the same proposal shall be continued and made more public.

"It has come to the knowledge of your Board, that Col. Andrew Muldrow, one of the Senators of this state, who departed this life during last summer, has directed that several of his young slaves shall be educated so far as to read the Bible, and then be transported to Liberia with their consent: And he has also made provision out of his estate for their transportation.—A further evidence of the growing interest in the objects of the Society is made known to your Board by the acts and proceedings of their meetings, of large numbers of Ecclesiastics, belonging to different sects of Christians, which have been held during the past year, particularly the Kentucky Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Presbyterian Synod of Kentucky—each of which have resolved to patronize the Society, and have recommended it to the countenance and encouragement of the body of Christians with which they are connected.

We have not done as much, perhaps, as might have been done; but yet, enough is attained to encourage us still to advance, and to cheer the hearts of the patrons of this effort of benevolence. It is demonstrated, that the principles which we support, and the objects which we wish to accomplish need only to be known and understood to insure the countenance and approbation of every friend to humanity. Public sentiment at large will co-operate with us, so soon as sufficient light is given to the community to enable them to understand our intentions. Such diffusion of information, we are persuaded, will not only enlist individual exertion, but will stir up the arm of government to take part with us. And why should it not do so? The evil to be remedied is of a national character. The increasing treasury of the nation can soon spare enough to transport every free African on American soil: and, we trust, Congress is ready to make the appropriation as soon as they understand that their constituents will approve of it. Millions of dollars are expended in colonizing Indians—that is, in buying their lands in one place, when the whites want it; and transporting them to other places more distant from the white population, and they are pensioned annually from the national treasury as a compensation for their compliance. And why should the Africans, who are more numerous, and equally meritorious, not have the same benefit extended to them? Acting under this be-

hef, your Board has caused petitions to Congress to be printed and circulated among their fellow citizens; soliciting aid in accomplishing these purposes.

"The Colony of Liberia is still safe, and still flourishing. It is an organized government, regulating its internal concerns, making defensive war, treating for peace, and extending its commerce on the Ocean. It is looked at by the merchant as the depot of wealth, and by the politician as the germ of a mighty empire, which will christianize and civilize Africa, and extend its influence over that continent. It is proved, that colonizing our free people of color is both expedient and practicable; and that transporting them to the land of their fathers is not too expensive or difficult. It only needs the determination of America to transport every free son of Africa from our soil. It must be admitted that none of our free colored population, in this state, have expressed to us a desire to go; but it is not expected that they should. They do not understand the objects of the Society, and they distrust every movement of their former masters. They cannot easily be made to believe that THEIR comfort and happiness is intended. This, however, can easily be removed by sending some two or more of their own color to visit the colony, and return and report what they have seen. This will obviate all objections. This expedient has succeeded in the Atlantic states. More than six hundred of the most respectable were seeking their passage who could not be sent. Besides, the disposition to emancipate slaves for the purpose of transportation is succeeding there with a rapidity far beyond the means of the Parent Society—and perhaps equal to the wishes of all the sober and judicious friends of freedom. It will probably be proved, that no law is necessary to compel the emancipation of slaves; but, that a home, and the means of reaching it, is all that are necessary to reduce if not to extirpate the evil."

Ohio State Colonization Society.

This Society held its annual meeting in Columbus, on the 18th of February. We are gratified to perceive that the amount received into its Treasury during the last year, exceeded that of either of the preceding years since its existence. This amount was \$279.28. The following extract from the Report of the Board of Managers, will show the noble and confident spirit which animates them in their efforts.

"Though it is still matter of regret that there is so much apathy in the public mind upon this subject, yet at no period of the world, has public benevolence been more heavily taxed than at the present juncture. The

hand of charity and benevolence is distributing in various ways, for the benefit of the human race. We live in an age when the combined efforts of moral principle aided by charitable donations of money, are effecting wonders.

"We consider the establishment of the American Colonization Society as having originated in principles of the purest patriotism, and its objects and aims philanthropic. The Society has already done much, and promises in its future march onward to effect yet more glorious results. From the last information received from the Colony, their condition is prosperous; many hundreds are now peaceably living at Liberia, who have been transported thither, by the society, and enjoying in a high degree civil and religious liberty, to which they were comparative strangers in the land of their birth. The committee would remark that in their opinion, among all the institutions of the present day, having for their object the amelioration of the condition of mankind, the American Colonization Society comes in for a large share of public beneficence. The aid given the recent established settlement of the people of color from Ohio in the province of Canada, has perhaps in some parts of our state operated to the prejudice of the society in collecting funds, for the great objects of the American Colonization Society; but it is believed this interruption (if any) will be but temporary. The committee would therefore urge the Auxiliary societies to unabated and renewed diligence in the good cause in which they are engaging and appeal with earnestness to the charities of the public to continue their donations to a society, whose claims have a paramount obligation on their liberality."

Liberia Herald.

This is the title of a paper published in Liberia, the first and second numbers of which have just arrived in this country.

It is a fact much insisted on, with great propriety, and which ought to exert a very great influence on the minds of the people of this country, that the Colony at Liberia has been far more prosperous, more rapid in its advancement, with less suffering, and less expense of money and of life, than the early colonies of this country. It will be remembered that the European settlers had been about a century in this country before the publication of a newspaper. The same age that saw the origin of that paper, saw also this country become a great, powerful, independent, happy, and prosperous nation. A cool and deliberate cal-

culatation of the future from the past, keeping both hope and fear out of the estimate, will foretell at least equal results with regard to Liberia. In this very paper we perceive one of the principal germs of its greatness.

The Herald is, for the present, to be published monthly, at the rate of \$2 per year, in advance. The small support which it can possibly obtain in the Colony, must serve as an apology for its high price, compared with that of papers in this country. At the same time it is a powerful argument for an extensive circulation in this country, not only that the paper may be sustained, and that information may even have its sources created in Africa, and may come fresh upon the minds of the people of this country, but that the paper may become larger and more efficient, and that its invaluable benefits may be secured by the colonists at a price which they will be able to bear.

The editorial article of the number received, is well worthy of one of the most respectable Journals of this country. And not only has it high positive characteristics, but it is also entirely free from those tinges of barbarism in style, which circumstances would lead us to expect, and which, without disparagement to the native African character, is rarely found entirely blanched from the productions of African intellect. We close with a few extracts.

"A more general dissemination of knowledge, is certainly a subject deserving the serious consideration of every man of reflection. The road to the temple of science, is an old and beaten path; but it is a good one, nevertheless. Man may invent machinery to diminish human labor—he may propel vessels, at an almost incredible rate, by the agency of steam—but no man has ever discovered a new road up the steep hill, upon whose eminence Science has erected her proud temple. Emperors and kings, emulous of ascending her heights, have been compelled, like others, to descend to the simple A, B, C, and having gained a footing, they have crawled gradually, until they reached their various summits: and are we unwilling to do as they have done? Of all employments to which a rational being can devote his leisure ours, that of *self-improvement*, is the most honorable, profitable and durable. There is no station, to which such an one, especially if a young man, may not qualify himself for in process of time, and in a free government like ours, aspire after. It is true, such an effort is the labor of days, months and years, but what then? Does the distant prospect of success deter the merchant from shipping his goods to foreign

countries—does the prospect of rough and stormy weather, and gales ahead, deter the adventurous mariner from the ocean?

"We shall ever feel a deep interest on the subject of education; as from it flows every comfort and blessing which society enjoys. Without it, no government can long exist in a state of freedom: it is the link which binds man to his fellowman, and teaches him his duty to his kindred, his country, and his God. The perfection to which the different systems of education have advanced in Europe and America, invites the friends of the cause, in this Colony, to make one united effort at least in its favor. We rejoice at what has been done; our desire is to see something further; for it is our candid belief that no subject so very interesting, in all its bearings, can come before any community. We are pilgrims in search of Liberty, and it is our duty to profit by the wisdom of those who have gone before us. I refer particularly to the pilgrim fathers of New England. Education was ever in their thoughts. No sooner had they erected their lowly dwellings than the school-house was the next object of consideration: and their thoughts were united with action. From the first settlement of the Colony, schools were put into operation, and every encouragement was held out to literary men, to emigrate from the mother country. The schools which they established have been continued to the present day, and their descendants are now distinguished for their intelligence and learning. It follows then, if we wish for like results: if we wish for the blessing of posterity: if we wish for our names in after ages to be pronounced with reverence: *we must take like steps; we must make like exertions.* From the interest felt in our behalf in the United States, we know that our efforts, how feeble soever they may be, will be seconded with zeal, by our friends in that quarter."

Intelligence.

FEMALE LIBERALITY.—The Fredericksburg and Falmouth Female Col. Society was organized on the 21st of February, 1829; and up to the 1st of May, 1830, its receipts had exceeded \$500. Of this sum \$200 are acknowledged as received in the number of the Repository for March 1829. At the Annual Meeting of the Society in January last, a Resolution was adopted to constitute the Clergymen of the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist Congregations in Fredericksburg Life Members of the Col. Society. \$224 was remitted (as will be seen acknowledged in our present number), \$120 of which is to constitute the Rev. Messrs. M'Guire, Wilson, Cobler, and Semple, Clergymen of Fredericksburg, Life Members of the Parent Society. From the same Society we have more recently (see donations in the present number) received \$110 collected by their Agent,

the Rev. Nicholas Patterson, in the Northern Neck of Virginia, from the following sources:—Miss Marg't. Gray \$10—A. Thompson \$10—Mrs. S. Sthreshly \$5—Mary M. Fitzhugh \$10—Mrs. Mary Johnson \$10—S. A. Johnson \$5—William Pollock \$10—Mary L. Scott \$10—A. S. Hoe \$5—Juliet E. Washington \$5—Eliza N. T. Henry \$5—William Greenlaw \$3—Mary M'Cance \$2—A Friend \$1—Mary Belfield \$2—Ann S. Meredith \$1—Caroline Sherman \$1—Margaret S. Lawson \$2—Priscilla Downman \$2—Thomas O. B. Carter \$10—Cash 25 cents—Mrs. A. Chilton 50 cents—T. B. Dade 25 cents. But the exertions of this interesting and most efficient Society, have not been limited to the mere collection of funds. Through its efforts, assisted by the Female Societies of Richmond, and the Societies of Frederick county, Jefferson county, Lynchburg, and Powhatan county, 3000 copies of an able Review of the Reports of the Society, which first appeared in the American Quarterly Review, have been put in circulation to exert a powerful influence in favour of African Colonization throughout the State of Virginia. The funds of this Society have been derived from the following sources. From the following eighteen life members at ten dollars each, viz. Mrs. James Madison, Mrs. Willis, and Mrs. Howard of Orange co; Mrs. Vass, Mrs. S. Gordon, Mrs. Grinnan, Mrs. Blackford, Mrs. Waller W. Morton, Miss Catharine Lomax, and Miss E. Lomax, Fredericksburg; Mrs. A. Gordon, Falmouth; Mrs. Gray, and Mrs. Moncure, Stafford county; Mrs. Taylor, Caroline county; Miss A. Thompson, and Miss Margt. Gray, of Stafford county; Mrs. Mary Johnson, of Fredericksburg; and Miss Mary L. Scott, of Spotsylvania county, 180
Donations and Annual Subscriptions in Fredericksburg and Falmouth, 125
Do. in adjacent counties, 235
Do. collected by Rev. Mr. Paterson, 110

Total, \$660

Of which \$534 has been remitted to the Parent Society.

In the \$224, one of the sums which we have mentioned as transmitted to the Parent Society was included a Donation of \$20 from Dr. Hawes to be applied to the transportation of *free people*, and \$4 from Mrs. Grinnan and 2 from Mrs. Moncure for the Repository for 1830.

Such an example of zeal and charity as that which our Female Friends of this Society have exhibited is not only most honourable to themselves, but must excite ten thousand female hearts throughout this Union to feel the claims of Africa and to engage with a kindred spirit in the same work of exalted beneficence.

FAIR AT CHARLOTTESVILLE.—In our number for March, we mentioned the generous purpose of the Ladies of that place and its vicinity, to hold a Fair for the benefit of our Society. This took place on the 11th and 12th instant, and the proceeds, amounting to FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS,

were received with the following note, through the Rev. Mr. Bowman.—Such distinguished liberality, while it demands our warmest gratitude, assures us that our cause has enlisted in its behalf the purest and the noblest feelings of our nature; and that while charity animates the female bosom, it can never be abandoned.

“*Albemarle, May 13, 1830.*”

“The Rev. Mr. GURLEY.

“*Sir*,—As the Agents and Managers of a Female Association formed in this county and town, including the University of Virginia, in aid of the benevolent objects of the American Colonization Society, we enclose to you herein, Five Hundred Dollars, the amount received at a Fair in this county, held in aid of the American Colonization Society, which you are permitted to retain and use for all the purposes of your Society, under the following instructions:

‘*Resolved*, unanimously, by the Managers of the Female Association of Albemarle, in aid of the benevolent objects of the American Colonization Society, that a lien be retained on the funds contributed by this Association, by which at any future period any free people of color from this county, who may wish to go to Liberia, shall have the precedence of all others in any embarkation, at least to the full amount of the funds contributed by this Association.’

Mrs. ELIZA J. TUCKER, <i>President</i> ,	
Mrs. Kelley,	Mrs. Meriwether,
Mrs. Bowman,	Mrs. Jameson,
Mrs. Hatch,	Mrs. Craven,
Mrs. Gilmer,	Mrs. L. Terrill,
Mrs. Cochran,	Mrs. Benson.
Mrs. Lomax,	

“Should you not feel yourself authorized to receive the money on the above condition, and under the same acknowledgment, you will please return it by the Rev. Mr. Bowman, the bearer.

MARIA COURTENAY, *Secretary & Treasurer.*”

FROM LIBERIA.—*Death of two German Missionaries.*—It is with regret we record the removal of the Rev. Radolph Dietcschy and the Rev. John Buhner, Missionaries sent out to the Colony of Liberia by the German Missionary Society. Their death is announced in the second number of the Liberia Herald. The former died on the 22d and the latter on the 26th of March, both of the African fever. Every great and good enterprise must be carried on at the expense of great sacrifices. Such appears to be the law of Providence—and here the faith and perseverance of good men are called into exercise, and they taught to trust in God, and not in an arm of flesh, for the accomplishment of their benevolent purposes.—[*S. Telegraph.*

AFRICAN INFANT SCHOOL IN BOSTON.—We rejoice to learn that measures are in forwardness for establishing an Infant School for the children of people of color in this city. A lady of respectability, and of excellent qualifi-

cations, has consented to superintend the institution. Subscriptions to a considerable amount have already been made for this object, which we heartily commend to public patronage.—[*Boston Paper*.]

LIBERAL OFFER.—We observe that the following note has been addressed to one of the Editors in Philadelphia. Many of our friends in that city evince a noble spirit of zeal and energy in the cause of Africa:

MR. EDITOR: Since the very interesting Letter of Captain Sherman appeared in your valuable journal, I have had an opportunity of conversing with a member of the Colonization Committee, and am pleased to learn that they contemplate another expedition to Africa, and intend, if the requisite funds can be obtained, to despatch a ship with 250 manumitted slaves, on the 1st of September. The sum of *One Hundred Dollars*, for which four fellow creatures may be relieved from bondage, and constituted members of the flourishing colony of Liberia, is so small, that I cannot hesitate to believe that twenty-five Philadelphians will be disposed to come forward and contribute that sum each, to transport 100 individuals, and thus insure the fulfilment of their benevolent object. Should this hint be attended with the success I anticipate, I pledge myself to transmit to Mr. Cresson, the Secretary of the Colonization Committee, the sum of one hundred dollars towards it. Yours respectfully,

G. D.

Philadelphia, May 29.

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Return of the Colonial Agent.

The Colonial Agent, Dr. Mechlin, arrived a few days since, and we are happy to state that his health is nearly restored by the Voyage. He gives a very interesting and animating account of the condition and prospects of the Colony. It is his purpose to return to Liberia early in the Autumn, in which case he is of opinion, no injurious effects will be experienced by him, from the African climate.

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Agency of the Rev. H. B. Bascom.

From this Gentleman, who has, for more than a year past, been exerting himself with great zeal and ability for the Society, in the Western States, we have received letters of a highly interesting and encouraging character. Recently, the efforts of Mr. Bascom have been interrupted by the severe indisposition of his father. But although prevented, at present, by this dispensation of Providence, from prosecuting, in such manner as he could desire, the work of his agency, he is, nevertheless, ef-

fecting much for the objects of our Institution. Under date of the 4th instant, he writes,—“Since I commenced my efforts, interrupted as they have been, I have formed nineteen Auxiliary Societies, and have probably addressed about seventy thousand persons.” He adds, “Will you do my feelings, I would not say reputation, the justice to inform my numerous friends, who are generally the friends of colonization, that, although prevented by affliction from what I expected to do, yet I have not been inactive nor unsuccessful, as far as I have been able to exert myself.” The acknowledgment of funds received by Mr. Bascom, will bear testimony to the truth of this declaration, and the various accounts which we have received of the effects of his eloquent addresses, leave no doubt in our minds that great benefits have already resulted and will hereafter result from his exertions.

Jubilee.

One of our warmest and most efficient Friends begs us to remind the Ministers and Churches throughout the country, that the approaching 4th of July ought to be observed as a Jubilee for Africa; a day in which all whom God has blessed with liberty and abundance, should come forward with liberal offerings to aid those who are establishing, on the shores of Africa, the Institutions of Freedom, Civilization and Religion. We trust that not a single Minister or Church will decline to make some contribution to further a design so obviously appropriate to the occasion—so full of promise and of hope for the wretched children of Africa.

*Resolution of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church,
adopted at its session this month.*

Resolved, That it be recommended to all the Churches under the care of the General Assembly, to take up collections on the next Fourth of July, in aid of the operations of the American Colonization Society.

Passed with but four dissenting voices.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Obituary Memoir.

WILLIAM HENRY FITZHUGH, Esq. of Ravensworth, the subject of this Memoir, was born at Chatham, in the county of Stafford, (Va.) the 8th of March, 1792. An only son, he united in his person the lineage of FITZHUGH and RANDOLPH, among the most ancient and respectable of both the Colony and Commonwealth of Virginia.

His father, the late William Fitzhugh of Chatham, is too recently and too favorably known to an extensive circle of friends, and his countrymen at large, to need any reminiscence of his valued life and character, at this time of day. Let it suffice to remark, that he was a sterling Patriot during the struggle for Independence, a member of the old Roman Congress in '79, of the State Legislature, and of various Committees on Public Affairs in "the times that tried men's souls. On terms of the most kindly friendship and intimacy with WASHINGTON, Mr. Fitzhugh enjoyed the esteem and confidence of that admirable man for a number of years prior, as well as subsequent to the Revolution, and regarded the Patriarch with a veneration which (to use the words of the celebrated Ralph Izard) was only second to the homage due to a Higher Power. Indeed, in Fitzhugh of Chatham were concentrated all those rare and excelling qualities which convey to moderns the beau ideal of the *Old Virginia Gentleman*, once magnates of a land which they embellished with all the refinements of polished society and manners, with lofty and admired principles of honor, and with genuine open-hearted, open-doored hospitality—virtues and adornments which will ever shed a lustre upon the best recollections of the Ancient Dominion.

The son of such a father,—the lamented subject of our Memoir,—received the first rudiments of his education at the Grammar School of Alexandria, from which he was removed to the immediate care and tuition of the late Rev. William Maffit, at whose retired but distinguished Seminary young FITZHUGH was fitted for entering a class at the College of Princeton. His collegiate course was highly creditable to his talents and application, and, conjointly with the present Right Rev. Dr. Meade, he received the first honors of Nassau Hall.

Contrary to general custom, our youthful graduate, instead of leaving the sombre academic shades of Alma Mater, to launch upon the gay world, and quaff the intoxicating draughts of pleasure which so make captive all our senses, in life's sunny morning, remained for nearly two years at Princeton, improving his mind by studies in various branches of useful and elegant literature. Returning to his native South, Mr. FITZHUGH married the Daughter of the Honourable Charles Goldsborough, of Dorset, Maryland, and shortly after settled upon the patrimonial domain of Ravensworth, in the county of Fairfax, where he devoted himself to the pursuits of agriculture, the rearing of fine woolled sheep on an extensive scale, and the intellectual indulgences to be derived from a well-furnished library; receiving and enjoying the society of his numerous friends and strangers with a polite ease, and generous warmth of hospitality, that rendered his mansion and its amiable owners sources of delight to all who had the happiness of becoming guests at Ravensworth.

Mr. FITZHUGH was a liberal promoter of useful improvements projected in his country, an active Magistrate and public man. His genius, education

and reading, peculiarly fitted him for a statesman. He was several times called to serve his District and County, in the Senate and House of Delegates of Virginia, and lastly in the Convention; in all which political services he displayed a strength of judgment, talents and eloquence, that won for him the confidence and approbation of his constituents and golden opinions from his countrymen at large. Mr. FITZHUGH was an early and ardent friend of the cause of Colonizing free persons of colour on the coast of Africa; was repeatedly chosen a Vice-President of the Parent Society, and defended the value and importance of that politic and humane Institution, in a series of able essays under the signature of Opimius. Upon his estate of Ravensworth, Mr. FITZHUGH was earnestly engaged in plans for bettering the moral condition of his slaves, and had made considerable and satisfactory progress therein, at the time of his loss to society and his country.

The hand of Providence has stricken from the rolls of mortality, this estimable public and private man, who fills an early and honorable grave, when the spring bloom of his life just merging into summer luxuriance, gave fair and full promise of rich autumnal gatherings. He is no more of the living world; but has left to us the most endeared consolation, that attends sorrowing humanity—The belief that a beloved friend is “not lost, but gone before.” And although he hath faded from the sphere his virtues and talents once illuminated and adorned, there yet lingers on the horizon of memory in his rare example, a track of fadeless golden lustre, to cheer and console us under the privation of one, who to a bereaved family and admiring friends, was a pride and a blessing, and to his country at large, a public benefactor.

While we are grateful for the preceding interesting notice of the life and character of our inestimable Friend, we cannot deny ourselves the mournful privilege of expressing the affection which we shall ever cherish for his memory, and our painful sense of the loss which our Institution, his native State, and indeed the Nation have sustained by his death.—Mr. Fitzhugh was no ordinary man. His highly gifted and well balanced mind, improved and polished by the best education, by self-discipline and by constant intercourse with cultivated and refined society, controlled in its operations by sentiments just, honourable, magnanimous, rendered him a model of the Virtues most admired in private and in public life. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, who have shared in the hospitalities of Ravensworth will bear testimony to the nobleness of his disposition, the urbanity of his manners, and to those attractive powers of conversation which drew around him, as by magic, a nume-

rous circle of friends, who found that to know was to love him, and that every successive interview increased the strength of their attachment.

The talents, the fortune, and the character of Mr. Fitzhugh, eminently prepared him for public usefulness, and as a member of the House of Delegates, of the Senate, and recently of the convention of his native state, he fulfilled the high expectations of his Friends, and stood acknowledged by all an able, honourable, and eloquent statesman. While the reputation of Virginia was dear to his heart, while he cherished towards her character, and her interest, even a filial affection, he looked abroad upon the Union with patriotic pride, and rejoiced in the honours and prospects of this glorious National Republic. Nor were his desires for the improvement of mankind confined within the limits of his country. He was a Philanthropist; and felt that human beings, whatever might be their country, circumstances or complexion, were related to him by the ties of a common nature, and must not be excluded from his regards.

In the decease of Mr. Fitzhugh, the American Colonization Society mourns the loss of one who has left behind him enduring evidence of his early, steadfast, and efficient efforts in furtherance of its great design. The motives which induced Mr. Fitzhugh to become the promoter and advocate of this cause, none would dare to question. If injury were to result from it to Southern interests, his interests (being the proprietor of a large estate and of numerous slaves) were deeply involved. If benefits were to be realized from it at the South, those alone could enjoy them by anticipation, who were capable of appreciating the general improvement and happiness of society above their private advantage, and of discerning in noble actions, the truest riches of individuals and of States.

The mind of Mr. Fitzhugh was too candid, comprehensive, and benevolent, to remain insensible to those considerations, political, moral, and religious, which invest the objects of our Institution with such immediate interest and vast importance. From its very origin, his countenance and support were given to the Society, and in 1820 he was elected a Vice-President. He was not to be discouraged by the calamitous events of its early history,

nor yet by the violent and opposing currents of public opinion. We can never forget the firm and eloquent manner in which he repeatedly defended the views and urged the claims of the Society, at times when, with few friends and very limited means, it was obliged to encounter obstacles, deemed by many, perhaps by most, insurmountable. The Resolutions moved by him at the ninth anniversary meeting of the Society, designed to clear away all doubts as to the real objects of the Institution, and to make it evident that the National Government alone was regarded as adequate to the complete accomplishment of these objects, did much to invigorate the operations and fix the policy of the Society. His speech on that occasion, merits the attention of every statesman.

An occasional address, however, in behalf of the scheme of African Colonization did not satisfy the desires felt by Mr. Fitzhugh for its rapid and complete execution. He stood prepared to vindicate by his writings the claims of the Society to individual and National aid, and by his letter addressed to the Secretary of the Society, (then in New York) dated August 10, 1826; his masterly essays under the signature of Opimius, which appeared in the *Richmond Enquirer* of that year; and by his review of Mr. Tazewell's Report, published in the *African Repository* of August, and November, 1828, he developed the true principles of the Society, proved them to be sanctioned by justice, Patriotism and Religion, and maintained conclusively, that the right to assist in effecting the design of the Society was constitutionally vested in the Federal Government. In these writings he evinced a thorough acquaintance with the nature of our Institutions, with the past measures of the Government, and with the means best adapted to strengthen and perpetuate the admirable structure of our National Union.

The spirit which animated him in these exertions, to recommend the objects and advance the interests of this society, cannot better be illustrated than by a short quotation from the third number of the essays of Opimius.

"And is it possible that any rational man—is it possible that any member of a Christian community, any citizen of a republican country, can seriously object to the operation of an influence whose object is the removal of such a population? If a feeling of justice does not prompt us to restore to others, when we

can, what has been forcibly wrested from them—if a sentiment of philanthropy inspires us with no wish to civilize and enlighten a benighted portion of the world—if we do not feel under obligation to carry to Africa, whom we have injured, the healing balm of the religion in which we believe—yet let us not be deaf to the calls of patriotism: let us not look, with cold indifference, on our country, gifted by nature with every advantage of soil and climate, and location, hourly diminishing in its wealth, losing its comparative weight in the nation, of which it is a part, subjected to a system of legislation, foreign to the principles it professes, and destined, perhaps, to rely in the end, for its own security on the strength of others, and not on its own resources.

“Is there any inhabitant of the South, who will pronounce this picture to be overdrawn? Or is there any citizen of Virginia, who will attribute the evils it presents, to any cause than the character of our labouring population? Let him look to our languishing agriculture, our deserted farms, our decayed fortunes, our decreasing population; let him cast up, in his own ledger, his profit and loss account for the last fifteen or twenty years, and then let him say whether the labour of the slave is not a curse to the land on which it is expended? But I forbear; the theme is as fruitful and as inspiring as it is delicate. The sentiments I have uttered, are the sentiments of a slave-holder; of one, too, whose interests are peculiarly those of the country in which he lives. He has examined this subject in all its bearings, and he unhesitatingly pronounces an early and a combined operation of the States and the General Government, essential to save the country from progressive debility and premature decay.”

Alas! how many hearts now bleed to think that the noble spirit of our Friend is gone—suddenly unexpectedly gone, never again to revisit those who felt his presence to be among the most precious joys of their existence, and whose only consolation amid the darkness which surrounds them, is derived from the remembrance of his Virtues and their confidence in the wisdom of the Almighty. His example survives him. And while Friendship and Affection shed their tears upon his grave; while Honour, Genius, Patriotism and Philanthropy gather around it in silent grief, may this example, like an oracle from the abodes of the departed, give confidence and energy to Virtue and perpetuate its influence to relieve the miseries and to improve and exalt the character of mankind.

☞ Many interesting articles, and our list of donations we are compelled to postpone. List of receipts by our Agent Mr. Polk, in our next number.

Plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.

This Gentleman has proposed to raise \$100,000, for the Society, in ten years, by securing 100 subscribers, who will pay \$100 annually during the time. The following have already subscribed.

Gerrit Smith, Peterboro, New York.
 Jasper Corning, Charleston, South Carolina.
 Theodore Frelinghuysen, Newark, New Jersey.
 John T. Norton, Albany, New York.
 E. F. Backus, New Haven, Connecticut.
 A Gentleman in Mississippi.
 Matthew Carey, Philadelphia.
 Josiah Bazel, Rochester, New York.
 William Crane, Richmond, Virginia.
 Fleming James, ditto.
 Robert Ralston, Philadelphia.
 Elliot Croxon, ditto.
 Mrs. M. H. Carrington, }
 Mrs. Ann Fontaine, } \$100 annually by equal contributions.
 P. S. Carrington, }
 Wm. A. Carrington, }
 Gen. Edward Carrington, }
 Walter C. Carrington, }
 A few Gentlemen near Oak Hill, Fauquier County, Va.
 Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, Dedham, Mass.
 A Friend in Virginia.
 Robert Gilmor, Baltimore.
 Arthur Tappan, New York; provided the subscription be filled up before February, 1830.
 George Burwell, Frederick county, Va.
 Association of 20 persons in Rev. Dr. Mead's parish, Frederick co Va.
 Hon. Edward M'Gehee, Mississippi.
 Rev. Dr. James P. Thomas, Louisiana.
 Four young Gentlemen in Alexandria, D. C.
 A Friend in Fredericktown, Md.
 Another Subscription on the plan of Gerrit Smith, in Bishop Mead's Congregation, Frederick county, Va.

Plan

To raise \$20,000 for the Society, by subscriptions of \$50 each.

SUBSCRIBERS.

Herbert C. Thomson, New York.
 John M. Nelson, ditto.
 Andrew Barry, Hillsborough, Highland County, Ohio.
 Dr. Isaac Telford, do. do. do.
 Benjamin Harris, do. do. do.
 Col. Edward Colston, Berkeley County, Virginia.
 Henry Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 James C. Crane, Richmond.
 N. Hammond, Easton, Maryland.
 Caspar W. Weyer, Baltimore.
 Samuel M. Hopkins, Albany, New York.
 Benham & Finley, }
 George Graham, Jr. } Cincinnati, Ohio.
 John T. Drake, }
 Rev. D. H. Palmer, Charleston, S. C.
 Rev. Samuel K. Talmadge, Augusta, Georgia.
 P. A. Johnson, Morristown, New Jersey.
 C. Greenleaf, Portland, Maine.
 Rev. Thomas B. Balch, Snow Hill, Md.
 Bartholemew Trueheart, Powhatan county, Va.
 Auxiliary Colonization Society of Powhatan county, Va. \$100.

Resolutions of the Board.

The following Resolutions in regard to a distribution of the African Repository and Colonial Journal, have recently been adopted by the Board of Managers.

"Monday, Dec. 22d, 1828.

"Resolved, That after the 1st of March next the African Repository shall be sent to all such Clergymen as have this year taken up collections on or about the 4th of July for the Society, and shall be continued to them as long as they shall continue annually to take up collections.

"Resolved, That all the subscribers on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq. shall be also entitled to the work.

"Resolved, That all Life Members of the Society shall, if they request it, be entitled to the work for the period of three years.

"Resolved, That every Annual Subscriber to the Society, of ten dollars or more, shall also be entitled to the Repository."

Form of a Constitution for an Auxiliary Society.

1st. This Society shall be called _____, and shall be auxiliary to the State Colonization Society, (where such exists) or to the American Colonization Society.

2d. The object to which it shall be exclusively devoted, shall be to aid the parent Institution at Washington, in the colonization of the Free People of colour of the United States on the coast of Africa—and to do this not only by the contribution of money, but by the exertion of its influence to promote the formation of other Societies.

3d. An annual subscription of _____ shall constitute an individual a member of this Society; and the payment, at any one time, of _____ member for life.

4th. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, and _____ Managers, Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected annually by the Society.

5th. The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer, shall be *ex-officio* members of the Board of Managers.

6th. The Board of Managers shall meet to transact the business of the Society _____.

7th. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, as well as take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to an order of the Board of Managers.

8th. The Secretary of the Society, shall conduct the correspondence, under the direction of the Board Managers, both with the parent Institution and other Societies.